

The Martha Washington Case Prisoners.

We learn from the Louisville-Courier that these individuals were landed from the Telegraph No. 3, about 10 o'clock Thursday night, when an omnibus was in waiting which took them direct to New Albany, where they were transferred to the New Orleans packet, Belle Sheridan, after midnight, and that boat got under way immediately. Lyman Cole was taken aboard at Madison. The Courier gives the following particulars:

"Officer Bruen had six aids with him, and great praise is due to the officers who planned and carried the arrest into execution, for their promptness, and the great adroitness, and ability with which the whole affair was conducted. Every detail was arranged and carried into successful execution most admirably, and there is no doubt that the whole posse will be surely delivered to the authorities of the State of Arkansas, to stand their trial for murder and arson.

Every effort was made by parties in Cincinnati to stay the arrest, and writs of habeas corpus, and bail writs were issued from all quarters, but to no effect. The celerity of the movements of Burton and Bruen frustrated all efforts to clog justice of its dues. The police of this city were telegraphed Thursday evening to arrest William Kissane at all hazards, and the officers were flying around in all directions to make the arrest. They knew of his connection in the Martha Washington disaster, and without well-knowing on what order the arrest was to be made, they were all anxious to catch him, but he was in good hands, and in safe keeping far away.

Mr. Shurrager and others of Cincinnati, who are bail for Kissane and others, arrived here yesterday morning in search of the parties, and in the hope of rescuing Kissane from the clutches of the officers. They were too late, but proceeded to New Albany, and, we believe, got out a writ of habeas corpus upon learning that the parties were on the Belle Sheridan on their way to Arkansas. They did not give up the cause, but got on board the Ben. Franklin, bound for St. Louis, in the expectation of catching the Belle Sheridan before she gets out of the Ohio river. It is to be hoped that nothing will intervene to thwart justice of its dues, and that the guilty may be punished.

SURE RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.—One of the wealthy merchants of our city, whose death the past year was universally mourned, often told his friends an anecdote which occurred in his own experience, and which was recommended to all those who desired to enjoy a serene old age, without allowing their wealth to disturb their peace of mind. He said that when he had obtained his fortune, he found that he began to grow uneasy about his pecuniary affairs, and one night when he was about sixty years of age, his sleep was disturbed by unpleasant thoughts respecting some shipments he had just made. In the morning, he said to himself, "This will never do; if I allow such thoughts to gain the mastery over me, I must bid farewell to peace all my life. I will stop this brood of care at once, and at a single blow." Accordingly he went to his counting-room, and upon examination found he had \$30,000 in money on hand. He made out a list of relatives and others he desired to aid, and before he went to bed again he had given away every dollar of the thirty thousand. He said he slept well that night, and for a long time after his dreams were not disturbed by anxious thoughts about his vessels or property. —[Boston Transcript.]

THE INDEPENDENT BANKS OF VIRGINIA.—There are in Virginia ten banks styled "Independent Banks," whose aggregate circulation, or notes countersigned and delivered, up to the 31st of December last, (according to a report just made to the legislature of that State) amounts in the aggregate to \$1,800,235, against \$1,909,311.86 worth of securities deposited with the State Treasurer. The securities consist of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company's guaranteed bonds, Virginia registered stock and coupon bonds, Wheeling guaranteed bonds, and various Virginia railroad guaranteed bonds. The following are the names of the banks: Manufacturer's and Farmer's Bank of Wheeling;

Bank of the Old Dominion, at Alexandria; Central Bank of Staunton; Merchant's Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg; Bank of Winchester, at Winchester; Monticello Bank, at Charlottesville; Bank of Fairmont, at Fairmont; Bank of Berkeley, at Martinsburg; Trans-Alleghany Bank, at Jeffersonville; and Bank of Wheeling, at Wheeling. Two others, one at Fredericksburg, and one at Harrisburg, are about to go into operation.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Dayton Empire thus speaks on the proposed sale of the State's interest in the Public Works:

In our judgment, nothing short of a sale of the Public Works will remedy the evil complained of. There is too much machinery about them ever to be properly regulated by State authority. They will, in the hands of the State, continue to be an increasing source of expense and perplexity, while under the control of individuals or a company, they will be a source of revenue to the State, and at the same time relieve it from all responsibility in regard to their management. We know there is a diversity of opinion among the people of the State on the subject, yet we are firmly of the opinion that the day is not far distant when, by a vote of a large majority of the electors of Ohio, the question will be decided in favor of a sale.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

—The adjourned Memphis Convention meets in Charleston on the second Monday in April next. In order to secure the presence of a full representation from the States of the South and Southwest, a circular has been addressed by the Committee of Correspondence to the cities, towns and bodies corporate of the Southern States, inviting their co-operation. The Committee have also addressed a circular to the various railroad and steamboat companies of the South, soliciting a free passage for delegates to the Convention; and favorable answers have been received from many quarters. The citizens of Charleston are making ample preparations for the reception of their anticipated guests. The principal hotels will accommodate a large number of persons at reduced prices; a public ball and dinner will be given to the delegates, and arrangements made for frequent excursions about the harbor; the Convention will be the guest of the city, and will be feted and feasted as such. There can be no doubt that these conventions exert a very beneficial influence upon the educational and industrial progress of the South, and are therefore worthy of warm commendation.

If the compromise of 1820 cannot remain, away! say we, with that of 1850!—Let every man, who would not wear a slave collar, raise his voice, at once, for the repeal, immediate and unconditional, of all laws of Congress which recognize, favor or protect slavery. Let the world go forth for its abolition in the District of Columbia or the removal of the National Capital from it. Let no threats of "dissolution of the Union," intimidate freemen from action. If compromises have no binding force south of Mason & Dixon's line they should have none north of it.

We write under no excitement, but coolly and deliberately our candid sentiments. These sentiments, we shall, as a public journalist, inculcate in all our readers. If a war is to be waged between Slavery and Freedom we are ready for it. The North has already conceded enough—nay, too much—to the black institution, and if this iniquitous measure be added, we have done with all compromises on the subject. Let those who have power now, beware how they exercise it. —[Piqua Register.]

"What has passed in Parliament?" asked Queen Elizabeth of her Minister.

"Two Months," was the terse reply.

The above is a good answer to the inquiry frequently propounded, of "What's going on in the Ohio Legislature?" —[Marietta Intelligencer.]

It is estimated, says the Buffalo Daily Courier, that there are now on the stocks and under way, in that city, vessels whose tonnage will exceed fifteen thousand tons.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

By the arrival of the barque Tally-Ho we have dates from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to December 6.

Two vessels bound from Boston to Australia, the Rienzi and Southerner, had put into Cape Town, with their captains sick.

The accounts from the interior are still peaceful. The troops lately employed in the subjugation of Kaffirs are moving off in every direction, some for India and some for home. A letter from Kaga says that the farmers are repairing the desolation of the war at a rapid rate. The forfeited land of the Kaffirs is being distributed among the most worthy of the settlers.

In Cape Town, also, signs of improvement were manifest. New lines of omnibusses have been established, and educational associations formed. The rumors of gold mines, and the search for them, will, it is thought, develop the mineral riches of the colony, even if no gold is found.

As yet, however, the railroad and telegraph are unknown there. The merchants at the Cape are extending their investigation farther into the interior of Africa, in search of valuable commodities. Castor oil nuts in profusion have been found on the banks of the Umgeni, and it is probable that there will be a large demand for export. Traders have returned from the Zulu country with large quantities of ivory and sea-cow hark.

In regard to education, the Cape Town Advertiser says that the South African College will open under better auspices than that of any preceding year since its foundation. The population of Cape Town is set down at 30,000, of which 3,000 are Mahomedans and Jews.

A schooner had arrived at Cape Town with 300 bags of copper ore from the mines near Orange river, and 450 tons were waiting shipment. A range of hills extending some 100 miles are full of the richest ore. —[Boston Traveller.]

The Mission to Chili.

It seems that the mission to Chili is held by the President to be used in the coming struggle on the Nebraska bill in the House. Two of the Ohio delegation in Congress, at least, are willing to accept that appointment, and, as it is one of the few places now left unfilled, it is most capital stock in trade, as it can be promised to at least twenty northern men provided they vote right on the Nebraska bill. The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer has some information on this subject that is rather interesting about these days.

By the way, the procreant conduct of the appointing power towards Mr. Starkweather, in respect to the Chili mission, reminds me of a very curious incident connected with the appointment. It is stated on unquestionable authority, that the person appointed last spring, actually accepted, and drew the amount of the outfit, \$5,000 and one quarter's salary, \$2,250, making \$11,250. Notwithstanding that a vacancy is considered to have occurred, that money has not been refunded, though I am informed that it has been most pressing called for. Mr. Ball, of Ohio, a few days since, endeavored to bring the matter before the House for investigation, with a view, it is said, to justify the late Minister, but did not succeed. Of course there will be no Gelpindism nor Gardnerrism connected with the affair, but the \$11,250 ought to be accounted for. The parties to the transaction are all democrats, and of course it is all right, but it looks curious. I will not permit myself to doubt that it will be amicably and honorably arranged, but the eleven thousand two hundred and fifty must be kept before the public eye until returned to the public coffers.

PRICE OF FLOUR.—The last arrival caused another fall in flour, and it is now down to six dollars in Cincinnati. The great rise appears to have been the result of speculation and anticipation of a demand which has not yet been realized. It is probable that somebody will get their fingers burnt in this operation.

Dr. Thaddeus Clarke, the esteemed and beloved father of "Grace Greenwood," died last week at his residence in New Brighton, Pa.

Indian Life.

Nothing dashes so effectually one's romantic notions of Indian life as the details of it, seen in the tent or wigwam—the total absence of those minor proprieties which we cannot separate from any tolerable condition of existence. The Indian seems not to have a trace of the bump or order—everything within the poetic wigwam is awry and in confusion. It is smoky, in cool weather at least; the ashes lie about the centre; the earthen floor is cold or damp; the papooses sprawl and squall about the ground; the dogs snarl and fight in the corners; utensils, blankets, weapons, lie anywhere or everywhere. Certain (we had supposed civilized) vermin infest everything, carrying undisputed sway by day as well as by night, to the terror of civilized visitors. The Indian dogs are almost as numerous as the Indians themselves, and a more beinous, wolfish, rascally race of brutes you never saw. They are long, lank, scrawny, cowardly-looking creatures out of whom the hard romance of Indian life seems to have extinguished the last aspiration of even a dog's sentimentality. They appear to be starved and chopfallen, and consciously mean for being found here out of the bonds of civilization. And poor brutes! they have a hard enough fate for it; there are no superfluous amounts of offal from the Indian tables for them, except occasionally after a successful hunt, and they are literally meager and ravenous for food. Why is it that the lowest canine breeds, the most misshapen curs, congregate so abundantly about the lowest conditions of human life? Did you ever know a drunken Irishman's home, whether in cellar or garret, to be without one? Our low suburban negro houses around most of the Northern cities are often little more than kennels for them. And here in the far-off primeval woods, the same meager, miserable looking cur abounds and starves among the Indian wigwams. Our camp was alive with them; there was a sort of Indian beadle or sexton whose chief duty it was, to keep them off from the seats of the congregation in the time of public service; and at every interval in the sounds of worship, by night or by day, their wolfish concert could be heard ringing through the forest, and when a well-picked bone (for they get none other) happened to be thrown by an Indian, to one of them, it turned a large section of the camp into a canine battle-ground, and set the woods resounding with their howls.

Cleanliness is almost an unknown idea among Indians, except in the most thoroughly reclaimed Christian families. "My friend F., who had known them for years, insisted on the outset upon our taking some hard provisions with us, affirming that it would not be possible to stomach their cookery if we should happen to need it. We had hardly walked around the camp once, before the propriety of his suggestion became irrefragable, and the next morning, when the squaws, nearly every one of them with a papoose on their back, marched in the procession around the camp to take leave of us, we had full demonstration of Indian cleanliness. Among all the children there might have been three or four whose faces seemed to have been washed, and their heads combed within the last week, but the others eyed us from the backs of their mothers with unsophisticated aboriginal faces and heads. Some of the little heroes seemed literally painted with dirt; and as the march began, we were admonished by an experienced friend to shake hands with a stout glove on, and a well extended arm.

It requires a very particularly romantic soul, to be able to keep alive one's poetic fancies, amid such very particularly prosaic matters as these. This downright reality of Indian life may afford scenes for a sort of Flemish art, but the ideal fancies of any higher romance expire among them with surprising certainty and suddenness. —[National Magazine.]

Both branches of the Legislature of Virginia have passed a law appropriating \$10,000 for a statue of Thomas Jefferson, to be executed by Mr. Galt, the youthful Virginia sculptor, to be placed in the University of Virginia—a most appropriate and praiseworthy act, for Mr. Jefferson was the father of the Virginia University.